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Book 1163

CELEBRATION OF THE SEMICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACT OF EMANCIPATION

HEARING

BEFORE

THE COMMITTEE ON
INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H. R. 15733

MAY 27, 1914



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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SIXTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EDWIN S. UNDERHILL, New York, *Chairman.*

JAMES C. CANTRILL, Kentucky.	RICHARD S. WHALEY, South Carolina.
WILLIAM A. JONES, Virginia.	FRANK P. WOODS, Iowa.
COURTNEY W. HAMLIN, Missouri.	JULIUS KAHN, California.
JOSEPH A. GOULDEN, New York.	WILLIAM KENT, California.
THOMAS F. KONOP, Wisconsin.	ADDISON T. SMITH, Idaho.
WILLIAM B. FRANCIS, Ohio.	SAMUEL WALLIN, New York.
LAWRENCE B. STRINGER, Illinois.	IRA C. COBLEY, Illinois.

JOHN H. GILMORE, *Clerk.*

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CELEBRATION OF THE SEMICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACT OF EMANCIPATION.

COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL ARTS AND EXPOSITIONS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, May 27, 1914.

The committee was called to order at 10.20 a. m., Hon. Edwin S. Underhill (chairman) presiding.

THE CHAIRMAN. This committee has been called together for the purpose of giving a hearing upon H. R. 15733, introduced by Representative Madden, of Illinois, and the bill is as follows:

[A BILL Providing for the celebration of the semicentennial anniversary of the act of emancipation, and for other purposes.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall be satisfied that the Semicentennial American Emancipation Commission, created by an act of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, approved March twenty-seventh, nineteen hundred and thirteen, has made provision for an exposition to be held in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, during the year nineteen hundred and fifteen, to illustrate the history, progress, and present condition of the negro race, and to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of emancipation by President Lincoln, on the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the President is authorized and respectfully requested to make proclamation of the time and purpose of such exposition and celebration, and of such other information in relation thereto as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 2. That in furtherance of the object set forth in section one of this bill there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$150,000, to be expended under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon vouchers to be approved by him.

SEC. 3. That the rules for the conduct of the business and affairs of the exposition shall be subject to the approval and control of the Secretary of Commerce, who shall exercise supervision over the exposition through such representatives of the department as he shall designate.

The committee will now be glad to hear from Representative Madden.

STATEMENT OF HON. MARTIN B. MADDEN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

MR. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the Legislature of the State of Illinois at its last session enacted a law to authorize the holding of an exposition within the State in 1915 for the celebration of the semicentennial of negro emancipation and for the purpose of giving the negroes of the State and of the country an opportunity to display their progress and education in art and the mechanics and in their material growth, and in the enactment of that law it was provided that the governor should be authorized to appoint a commission, of which he is, I understand, ex officio chairman. The commission was appointed and \$25,000 was placed at the

disposal of the commission for the purpose of enabling it to proceed with the preliminaries incident to the development of the work of the exposition. The commission has been actively at work among the legislatures of the various States, and so far has succeeded in interesting 20 States in this exposition. All of the 20 States, I believe, have appointed commissions to cooperate with the commission appointed by the governor of Illinois, and it is anticipated that many of these States will in the next session of their legislatures make appropriations.

The negroes of this country are very much interested in having this opportunity to show to the people of the United States just what progress they have made in the 50 years of their freedom, and it seemed to me to be becoming that the Nation itself should become an instrumentality in enabling the negroes to make this display. The enactment of the law which is pending before this committee would appropriate \$150,000 to that end, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and under such rules and regulations as might be formulated by the Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. FRANCIS. The question has been raised here that this committee has no authority to make any appropriation whatever.

Mr. MADDEN. No, but it could recommend the enactment of the law. The bill might have to be modified so as to simply recommend the appropriation, and then we would have to go, of course, to the Appropriation Committee. But the dictum of this committee favoring such an appropriation would have the necessary effect, because the Appropriation Committee itself has no legislative jurisdiction and has no power to make an appropriation except by authority of law. But this committee has the power to recommend the law which will authorize the Appropriation Committee to act. I believe that no expenditure on the part of the Federal Government would produce better results than the expenditure of such a sum as is named in this bill, for it would give to the race about to hold this exposition the opportunity which it has for a long time sought, to present to the American people an ocular demonstration of just exactly what the race has done in the way of progress, both educationally, morally, industrially, and in the matter of the arts and sciences, mechanically and otherwise, showing the development of the race professionally, and it would be an object lesson that would tend to encourage those of the race who have not been able to realize the progress which has taken place among their own people, and at the same time would be, in my judgment, an object lesson to our race which would be really worth while, and I sincerely hope that such a bill as the committee has before it will be recommended for enactment, and that before the time comes for the holding of this exposition the House and the Senate will take favorable action upon it and that the President will be authorized to issue the proclamation.

Mr. FRANCIS. Has Chicago done anything financially in this matter?

Mr. MADDEN. Chicago, up to the present time, has done nothing, but the city councils of Chicago have recently passed resolutions indorsing the project and will cooperate in every way within their power. It is too soon for the city of Chicago to make an appropria-

tion, but the other gentlemen who are present here will be able to present the facts.

THE CHAIRMAN. In the Sixty-second Congress there was a resolution or bill presented to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, just a short time before adjournment, in regard to an exposition of this character, that was designed, as I recollect it, to be held in Savannah, Ga., or some place in the State of Georgia, at least. Is there any connection between that project and this present one?

MR. MADDEN. I do not think there is. I expect the matter you refer to is dead; but this is a live issue, and this would really take the place of every other thing of the kind that has been thought of and would be the first real exposition held for the purpose for which this exposition has been authorized.

MR. FRANCIS. Let me ask you this question: Do you not think the effect of such an exposition at Chicago and giving it a national character removes it about as far from the center of population of the colored race as it could be in the United States?

MR. MADDEN. There is no place in the United States that can be reached as readily as Chicago. It is the center of the country; it is a great railroad center of the nation; it has 39 great railroads entering the city, with over 125,000 miles of railroad ramifying into every section of the nation, and within 16 hours' reach of more than 60 per cent of the whole population of the United States.

MR. FRANCIS. All that is true, but at the same time the colored race are more or less not persons of means and there would be long distances to travel to carry them there. The ones that would need such an exposition the most would be the ones fartherst away from it. We all know of the excellent laws of the different States that have been enacted into law for the upbuilding of the colored race of the North, and they have made great advances there. But how is it with regard to the South, where these people need it the most? Do you not think such an exposition in Chicago would be too far removed from those people who really need it?

MR. MADDEN. I really think this: That the men who will attend the exposition, the men and women both, whether that exposition is for the display of the advancement of the colored race or for the display of the genius of the races of the world, will be the men and women who have done the thinking in advance of their fellows and who are the megaphones through which the opinions of their people are expressed, the men who study and write and speak and express thoughts that formulate sentiment, and whether the exposition be held in Chicago or South Carolina or Georgia or in New York, or any other place, this will be the class of people who will attend it, and it would be of infinitely greater advantage to have the exposition held anywhere to which this class of people could go than not to have the exposition at all, because what we need is to give them the subject about which they can speak to their people. We want to give them an object lesson. We want to give them the text, so to speak, and this place, Chicago, to my notion, is the ideal place to attract the class of people that I have described, and they are the class of people upon whom we must depend for the dissemination of the information which will interest the people of moderate means, or no means, in studying the questions which are beneficial to themselves and to

the race, and so I do not regard the fact that Chicago has been selected by the State of Illinois as the place for holding this exposition as detrimental to the fundamental principle involved.

Mr. FRANCIS. Not at all. It is all right for the people of Illinois. It is highly commendable to them to have such an exposition and to stamp it of a national character. But Chicago as a place for such an exposition does not seem to me to be the right place. I think if we had a national exposition of this kind it should be where the colored people would get the greatest benefit from it in the way of attendance.

Mr. MADDEN. I think they will get it here.

The CHAIRMAN. When you say here, you mean Chicago?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir. I will not take any more of the time of the committee. We have gentlemen here who will be able to present this case better than I could do it. Senator Dailey, from our State, who represents the district in which the city of Peoria is located, is present, and I take pleasure in introducing him to the committee.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN DAILEY.

Mr. DAILEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I wish to thank you for the courtesy you have extended the commission in granting this hearing. I regret at the same time that the chairman of this commission, the Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, who is the presiding bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church of the United States and Canada, can not be here to present the cause of the commission in person.

This commission was created by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois and an appropriation made for its maintenance in the year 1913. The commission was appointed by Gov. Dunne. Its membership is as follows: Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., president; Mrs. Susan Lawrence Joergen-Dahl, vice president; Maj. George W. Ford, treasurer; Rev. A. J. Carey, Ph. D., D. D., Hon. W. Duff Piercy, Hon. R. R. Jackson, Hon. Medill McCormick, and myself were appointed members of the commission, and Mr. Thomas Wallace Swann, recommended by Gov. Dunne, was elected secretary of the commission.

Bishop Fallows, I think, is peculiarly fitted for this work. Bishop Fallows, as you know, is a man of national and international reputation. He is very conversant with the work of expositions and is chairman of the Congress of Religions for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. He is a man approaching 80 years of age, but active and vigorous, and from the very moment of his appointment he has devoted practically all of his time and thought to making this exposition a real benefit, not only to the colored people of this country, but to the white people, and while the commission originally intended a mere State exposition, the vision of a national exposition took hold of Bishop Fallows and the preliminary work of this exposition has been along that line. Whether we receive the cooperation of the Federal Government or not in our attempt to make it national in scope and character and influence, 20 States, as has already been stated by Congressman Madden, already have taken an active interest in the appointment of commissioners to cooperate with us. I will present for the consideration of this committee a list of the honorary vice presidents and advisory council, and you can see at a glance

the work of organization has been along the line of the leading men of this country, including both the white and colored races, to make this a national exposition, and that it should not only be an exposition for statistical information, but be in every particular a practical demonstration of the negro's ability and achievement in every phase of human endeavor. They purpose to furnish to the American public an abundance of evidence in concrete form of just what the past 50 years has meant to the freedman and to what extent and with what result he has availed himself of the opportunities which have been opened to him. In its work the commission has had the good fortune to be reenforced by two cooperating commissions appointed by Mayor Carter H. Harrison and President Alexander A. McCormick, representing the city of Chicago and Cook County.

Our preliminary work, that of enlisting the sympathetic cooperation of the American people as a whole, has been highly encouraging in that we now have in our files assurances of support from the President of the United States, Cardinal Gibbons, the governors and Senators of more than 20 States, the bishops and leading ecclesiastics of every denomination, and of a large number of educational and social workers, among them such persons as Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young.

In the development of the exposition itself we are working chiefly along two distinct lines: First, the procuring of exhibits; second, the securing of the various negro national congresses and conventions for Chicago in 1915.

The exhibits will cover every phase of negro progress, educational, industrial, professional, and in the fine arts. We have been in correspondence with every institution of learning in the country instructing the negro people. We are securing exhibits of the work of agriculturists, manufacturers, miners, etc., and are negotiating with the Patent Office to secure the loan of some 250 patents taken out by negro inventors. The number of exhibits from Illinois alone will approximate about 2,000, and the total number of exhibits about 7,000.

We are in correspondence with and expect to secure for 1915 the following conventions, which will bring to Chicago nearly 50,000 persons connected with them: Business Men's League, 10,000; National Physicians, Surgeons and Dentists' Association, 12,000; National Educational Congress, 8,000; Young People's Congress, 8,000; National Undertakers and Embalmers' Association, 2,000; Farmers' National Convention, 2,000; Religious Congress, representing every denomination, 8,000.

The following estimate of attendance and expenditures of money for the benefit of the city of Chicago during the exposition has been prepared by experts on the subject involved.

The exposition will be open day and night during the entire month of August. In the evenings a large chorus, choir, and regimental and other bands will furnish music. Entertainments and pageants of an attractive and high-class nature will be given. There will be moving pictures of the highest character, aviators' meets, and competitive drills by military organizations and of every uniform rank of fraternal organizations. Prizes and awards will be given for each class and will be of such value as to warrant strong competition. Prizes and awards will be given for every grade of exhibits.

Estimate of attendance and expenditures for the benefit of the city during life of the exposition.

	Attendance.	Estimate of amount of money expended in Chicago.
Attendance from Cook County.....	390,000	
Visitors from State outside of county.....	100,000	
Total estimate of visitors from State.....	490,000	
Various organizations invited to be in the city during the exposition:		
National Business Men's League.....	10,000	100,000
National Physicians, Surgeons, and Dentists' Association.....	12,000	120,000
National Educational Association.....	8,000	40,000
National Undertakers and Embalmers' Association.....	2,000	10,000
Young People's Congress.....	6,000	12,000
Religious Congress.....	8,000	16,000
Total conventions slated and money estimated.....	46,000	298,000
Estimated to attend from attractions listed below:		
Such as President's week, military week, State days, etc.....	300,000	300,000
Excursionists en route to Panama Exposition.....	5,000	50,000
Excursionists in city during summer season.....	15,000	45,000
		395,000
Some of the other large attractions expected but not heard from:		
Farmers' convention, delegates, probable number.....	2,000	
National Baptist convention, delegates, probable number.....	4,000	
Total, excluding local attendance.....	372,000	
As given above of.....	490,000	
Total estimate of attendance.....	862,000	893,000

Mr. WOODS. Referring to the question raised by Mr. Francis, as to the location of this exposition, you mentioned the fact that 20 States have already shown an interest in this project. How many Southern States are among those 20 States?

Mr. DAILEY. There are quite a number. I received this information direct from Bishop Fallows. I have not seen the list of States, but he informed me that he has received the cooperation of the representatives of a great many Southern States. Some he has not heard from and, I think, in one or two instances, there was a polite refusal. Is that not so, Dr. Carey?

Dr. CAREY. Yes.

Mr. DAILEY. But, on the whole, we have been surprised at the cooperation which our correspondence will show we have received from the different Southern States—from the governors of many Southern States and from the Representatives in Congress representing these different States.

Mr. WOODS. Do you think the colored people of the South would prefer this exposition being held elsewhere than in Chicago, taking them as a race?

Mr. DAILEY. That would be a very difficult thing for me to say. In the first place, Chicago was selected because the initial step was taken by Illinois in this matter and the scheme developed from a mere State or local scheme to one national in import and in character. Consequently no other State, it seems to me, could present the same arguments for holding a national exposition in the State of Illinois on account of the colored people looking to Illinois as a sort of Mecca, and they look to it with great fondness because of the history of

Illinois, and because of the fact that Lincoln's remains repose there the State is enshrined in their memories. It is holy ground to them. The exposition means something more than the mere gathering of statistics and the gathering of a conourse of people. It means the sentiment connected with it and the inspiration that men will receive from this exposition. I think, possibly, that the question of distance, if that is urged as an objection, could be applied to the Panama Exposition. I am not saying there is no room possible for a difference of opinion upon this matter, but you can see there are a great number of people in the State of Illinois who would be benefited by visiting that exposition but who can not do it.

Mr. FRANCIS. Excuse me, but the Panama Exposition proposition is somewhat different. Illinois has come here asking for an appropriation to make a national exposition. The State of California has put up millions of dollars for the Panama Exposition, and they have made it an assured success whether the Federal Government does anything or not.

Mr. DAILEY. I might say the case is not analogous, but I can say this, that this exposition, primarily, as intended by the State, was to be a State exposition, and we also, like California, no matter what it will cost, will see that this exposition is a success, and, more than the appropriation of a specific sum of money, we desire, no matter what the appropriation may be, that the mere granting of the appropriation will be the approval of the Federal Government of this exposition, which will be the first one of its character, so far as I am informed, to receive the approval of the Federal Government.

Mr. FRANCIS. Do you not think you could make a much stronger case if you came to this committee with an appropriation of half a million dollars from the second city in the United States for this purpose, and then ask us for \$150,000?

Mr. DAILEY. That might be true. I will say very frankly gentlemen, I do not expect that a half million dollars will be used for this exposition. I do not know what your idea is as to the method of appropriation, but to me it seems that the paramount question is not the amount of the appropriation but the sentiment which this Government will indorse, placing its approval upon the progress of these people, who are an integral part of the nation, comprising 10 per cent of its population, in commemoration of the progress they have made during half a century.

Mr. FRANCIS. We have the sentiment all right, but you do not back your sentiment very strongly in Chicago.

Mr. DAILEY. You have referred to the city of Chicago. This appropriation of \$25,000 was an initial appropriation made in the expiring days of the last general assembly for the purpose of a State exposition merely. That was the idea of it. Since that time the idea has grown, and our work, the appointment of subcommittees, the appointment of distinguished men and women to places of honor and position in connection with this commission is a work of national importance, and I am sure the next session of the Legislature of Illinois will grant an appropriation commensurate with the character, the worth, and the dignity of this exposition. The city of Chicago, through its common councils, has appointed a commission to cooperate with our commission. They have passed resolutions. Likewise the county board of Chicago; and I appeared personally before

both of these commissions in the city of Chicago and they have assured us that they will grant to this commission financial support. There is a question under the law of Illinois whether a municipality legally has the power and authority to grant appropriations for purposes of this character, and if the legal question were not in the way we would certainly have by this time secured an appropriation both from Cook County and from the city of Chicago. Personally, I have serious doubts as to whether under our law in Illinois the city of Chicago or the County of Cook can make appropriations of this character, but we are assured if there is any possibility of any such appropriations being made that they will be made.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice by a circular I have received that they propose to hold this exposition in a State armory in Chicago.

Mr. DAILY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that armory of sufficient size so that it can accomodate an enterprise of this character?

Mr. DAILY. It is not only proposed to hold it in the armory, but there is a large space of ground in the vicinity of the armory upon which temporary buildings will be constructed. That is correct, is it not, Dr. Carey?

Dr. CAREY. They are arranging for a coliseum.

Mr. DAILY. I do not live in Chicago, but that was a question that occurred to me at the meeting of our commission.

The CHAIRMAN. When the question of appropriation was considered I thought if the armory was of sufficient capacity to take care of this exposition it would not be necessary to provide funds for the erection of a building.

Mr. MADDEN. The coliseum has a capacity for accomodating more than 15,000 people at any one time.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it is intended to use that instead of this armory referred to?

Mr. MADDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. DAILEY. I thank you very much for the information, Mr. Madden. We have already been assured of representatives from Liberia, Haiti, and from the different churches representing the colored people in this country, the A. M. E. Church being the largest. This church was set up, as you know, by the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has a membership of over half a million. All of its bishops have been consecrated by white bishops originally of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Through schools and through different organizations they have provided for exhibits. The general conference of the Presbyterian Church is being held in Chicago now. There are 44 colored members—delegates to this general conference. They have now in Chicago the exhibits from a great many of their colored schools—I forget the exact number, but all of these exhibits will be a part of this exposition. The committee in charge of the field work of this commission has secured assurances from all over the country, particularly in the South, from the colored institutions of learning that they will all be represented by exhibits at this exposition. The different departments which have been created so far are the departments of religion, education, industry, social progress, music, sociology, military, liberal arts, professional, fraternal, and athletics.

In connection with my statement here, which has been somewhat of a rambling and desultory character, I would like to present to the committee a copy of the bill passed by the Illinois General Assembly, which I will mark "Exhibit No. 1" for identification.

(The bill referred to is as follows:)

[House bill No. 919.]

A BILL For an act providing for an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation of the Negro, creating a commission to conduct same, and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the general assembly, That there is hereby created a commission to consist of the governor and eight other persons, residents of the State of Illinois, two of whom shall be members of the senate and two of the house of representatives, in the State of Illinois, all of whom shall be appointed by the governor, to arrange for and conduct during the year 1915, at a place to be selected by said commission, an exhibition and celebration to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the freeing of the Negro from slavery. Such exhibition and celebration shall be so conducted as to show the industrial, educational, and religious progress of the Negro inhabitants of this Commonwealth. The commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be allowed such expenses for traveling, clerical help, stenographers, and necessary employees as shall be actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of its duty: *Provided, however,* That the secretary of said commission, who shall be elected by said commission, and who may or may not be a member of said commission, shall receive such reasonable compensation as shall be determined upon and fixed by said commission. Said commission shall have full power and authority to collect, maintain, and properly house said exhibit, and pay the expenses thereof.

SEC. 2. To carry out the purposes of this act the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated. That the said commission shall be allowed the use of the \$25,000 thus appropriated, a sum not to exceed \$3,000 for the collection and printing for free distribution a suitable compilation showing the progress thus far achieved by the Negroes of Illinois during the past 50 years. All payments shall be made on warrants of the auditor of public accounts on vouchers of the commission approved by him.

SEC. 3. As soon after the organization of the commission, notice shall be filed with the State treasurer and State auditor of public accounts, of the election of the officers of said commission who, from time to time, shall be authorized through the president and secretary of said commission, to draw warrants on the State auditor of public accounts for such salaries or expenses incurred by the State commission, such warrants, however, to be subject to approval of the governor of the State of Illinois, and the treasurer of the State of Illinois is hereby directed and empowered to pay the same.

SEC. 4. The commission shall annually make a report to the governor, and within sixty days after the close of its exhibition, the commission shall make a complete report and statement of all its doings, which shall include all exhibits and representations made, and the awards made on such exhibits, if any, and such other matters as the commission may deem of value to the State of Illinois, together with a list of all receipts and disbursements, with complete vouchers therefor. The commission shall keep a strict account of its receipts and disbursements.

SEC. 5. The commission shall in no manner create or incur any indebtedness or obligation in behalf of the State of Illinois in excess of any appropriation herein made.

Approved June 27, 1913.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

The following commission was appointed by Gov. Edward F. Dunne, July 1, 1913: Right Rev. Samuel Fallows, D. D., LL. D., president; Mrs. Susan Lawrence Joergen-Dahl, vice president; Maj. George W. Ford, treasurer; Rev. A. J. Carey, Ph. D., D. D.; Hon. John Dailey, Hon. W. Duff Piercy, Hon. R. R. Jackson, Hon. Medill McCormick; Thomas Wallace Swann, secretary.

Mr. DAILEY. I also present a resolution, if it is in accordance with your practice, marked "Exhibit No. 2," adopted by the city council of Chicago, as follows:

Whereas the said exposition is to be held in the city of Chicago during the month of August, 1915, and 26 States of the Union have joined Illinois in making this exposition a national exposition, and his honor has appointed a committee to aid in every way possible to make the said exposition a stupendous success; and

Whereas Congressman Martin B. Madden has introduced House bill No. 15733, carrying an appropriation of \$150,000 for said exposition; it is hereby

Ordered, That said special committee is hereby authorized to telegraph President Wilson; Vice President Marshall; Speaker Champ Clark; Edwin S. Underhill, the chairman of Committee of Arts and Industrial Expositions; Senator J. Hamilton Lewis; Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, and the Illinois delegation in Congress to urge for Chicago the passage of the said bill.

I also present Exhibit No. 3, being a copy of resolutions adopted by the county commissioners of Cook County, Ill., as follows:

[Resolution by Commissioner Nowak.]

I hereby move the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas it is earnestly desired that the half century anniversary of negro freedom shall be a fitting exposition of the splendid progress of the negro race since its emancipation; and

"Whereas the selection of the city of Chicago as the place for holding this exposition of such national and international importance is deemed by this board of commissioners of Cook County to be great honor to the city and to the State; and

"Whereas this board is anxious to assist and cooperate in every possible way to make the exposition a success: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this board hereby heartily indorses the exposition and hereby expresses its appreciation of the earnest efforts of the Illinois commission to make the exposition a fitting one for the purpose, and hereby again extends to said commission, and to all others similarly interested, the promise of every assistance within the power of this board of commissioners, acting through its committee of five, heretofore appointed; and be it further

Resolved, That this board do urge upon the Congress of the United States that it pass the bill recently introduced by Mr. Madden in the House of Representatives, H. R. 15733, whereby funds may be provided for this great work; and be it further

Resolved, That the clerk of this board be instructed to transmit to the Congress and to the several Illinois Representatives in Congress, copies of these resolutions in order that they may be advised of the deep interest of this board of commissioners and of the citizens of Cook County in these matters."

I also present Exhibit No. 4, giving the names and residences of the honorary vice presidents and advisory counsils of the commission, as follows:

Right Rev. Samuel Fellows, D. D., LL. D., president, 2344 W. Monroe Street.
 Mrs. Susan Lawrence Joergen-Dahl, vice president.
 Maj. Geo. W. Ford, treasurer.
 Rev. A. J. Carey, Ph. D., D. D.
 Hon. John Dailey.
 Hon. W. Duff Piercy.
 Hon. R. R. Jackson.
 Hon. Medill McCormick.
 Thomas Wallace Swann, secretary.
 James Hale Porter, chief field agent.
 W. C. Niblack, chairman general finance committee.
 Depository: Central Trust Company of Illinois.
 W. R. Dawes, general treasurer, 125 W. Monroe Street.
 The governor, president ex officio.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The president, the vice president, the treasurer, Rev. A. J. Carey, Hon. John Dailey.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Leon Hornstein, chairman, Alderman George Harding, Senator Francis P. Brady, Mrs. L. Bracket Bishop, Dr. A. J. Carey, Albert Nowak, John E. Traeger, Avery Coonley, George W. Dixon.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY PRESIDENT M'CORMICK, OF THE COOK COUNTY (ILL.) BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

Commissioner Albert Nowak, Commissioner Bartley Burg, Commissioner Daniel Harris, Commissioner Avery Coonley, Commissioner John J. Gard, Lawrence A. Newby, S. B. Turner, Joanna Snowden Porter.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON TO REPRESENT THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Alderman George F. Harding, Alderman F. Gazzollo, Alderman P. J. Carr, Alderman H. L. Pitte, Alderman V. J. Schaeffer, Alderman Hugh Norris, James Hale Porter, Oscar De Priest, A. H. Roberts, Rev. E. J. Fisher.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.

Miss Jane Addams, Hull House, Chicago.
 Benjamin F. Allen, Ph. D., president Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo.
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Mrs. M. C. B. Mason, temperance department, N. A. C. W., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Hon. Joseph M. Mason, State representative, Chicago.
Hon. Si Mayer, alderman, Chicago.
Hon. William R. McCabe, State representative, Lockport, Ill.
Rev. F. A. McCoo, D. D., Baptist Church, Chicago.
Mr. A. R. Miller, editor The Democrat, Washington, Iowa.
Mr. John W. Monroe, grand master U. B. F., Quincy, Ill.
Mr. John F. Moreland, national secretary Y. M. C. A., Charlotte, N. C.
Mr. F. D. Motts, Washington, Iowa.
Mr. Frederick R. Moore, editor New York Age, New York City.
Hon. William W. McCormick, State representative, Emden, Ill.
Hon. John P. McGoorty, judge circuit court, Chicago.
Rev. J. T. Merrett, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Racine, Wis.
Mr. George Miller, corner Charles and Mount Royal, Baltimore, Md.
Hon. Ezra E. Miller, State representative, Naperville, Ill.
Hon. Benjamin M. Mitchell, State representative, Chicago.

Mr. Richard E. Moore, Chicago.
Hon. Frank W. Morrissey, State representative, Sheffield, Ill.
Hon. J. L. Morris, State representative, Springfield, Ill.
Mrs. Anna E. Murray, Washington, D. C.
Rev. B. N. Murrell, D. D., Baptist Church, Peoria, Ill.
Hon. L. B. McWilliams, State representative, East St. Louis, Ill.
Mrs. J. C. Napier, educational department, N. A. C. W., Washington, D. C.
Dr. A. J. Ochsner, physician, Chicago.
Hon. J. J. O'Rourke, State representative, Harvey, Ill.
Rev. L. H. Owens, A. M. E., Fairfield, Iowa.
Rev. H. J. Parker, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Buxton, Iowa.
Mr. F. D. Patterson, Greenfield, Ohio.
Rev. Francis J. Peterson, D. D., A. M. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Rev. J. D. Peterson, D. D., A. M. E., Beloit, Wis.
Mrs. E. V. Poindexter, Chicago.
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Rev. W. A. Searcy, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Monmouth, Ill.
Hon. Harry S. Shaver, State representative, Chicago.
Hon. Henry A. Shepard, State representative, Jerseyville, Ill.
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Hon. Edward D. Shurtleff, State representative, Marengo, Ill.
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Rev. W. R. Sawhill, D. D., pastor Second Presbyterian Church, Washington, Iowa.
Hon. Harry C. Smith, editor, The Gazette, Cleveland, Ohio.
Hon. Frank J. Snite, State representative, Chicago.
Rev. S. W. Stansberry, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Dubuque, Iowa.
Rev. William H. Stark, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Bedford, Iowa.
Dr. George W. Stoney, physician, Augusta, Ga.
Rev. T. B. Stovall, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Davenport, Iowa.
Mrs. George W. Sublett, Chicago.
Rev. B. W. Taylor, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Des Moines, Iowa.
Hon. John H. Taylor, State representative, Chicago.
Rev. R. Thomas, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Kewanee, Ill.
Hon. H. C. Thompson, State representative, Piper City, Ill.
Mr. John L. Thompson, editor, Iowa Bystander, Des Moines.
Mr. Noah D. Thompson, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mr. P. P. Thompson, Jacksonville, Ill.
Rev. Wm. Tracy, D. D., Reformed Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hon. Homer J. Tice, State representative, Greenview, Ill.
Mrs. B. A. Townsend, Chicago.
Hon. C. J. Tucker, State representative, Decatur, Ill.
Mrs. Laura J. Turner, Atlanta, Ga.
Mr. S. B. Turner, editor, Illinois Idea, Chicago.
Mr. Zach Twyman, Monmouth, Ill.
Mrs. Maggie Walker, St. Luke's Bank, Richmond, Va.
Rev. Thomas W. Wallace, D. D., East St. Louis, Ill.
Mr. Leigh H. Wallace, Washington National Bank, Washington, Iowa.
Hon. S. A. T. Watkins, assistant corporation counsel, Chicago.
Mr. Lester A. Walton, managing editor The Age, New York City.
Mr. Charles Ward, secretary La Salle Street National Bank, Chicago.
Hon. James A. Watson, State representative, Elizabeth Town, Ill.

Mrs. Cecelia Webb, Evanston, Ill.
 Hon. Joseph A. Weber, State representative, Chicago.
 Hon. Everett L. Wert, State representative, Oquawka, Ill.
 Mrs. Olive Black Whealand, Riverton, Ill.
 Rev. Abel M. White, D. D., Universalist Church, Chicago.
 Rev. John A. White, D. D., member New Jersey Emancipation Commission, Trenton, N. J.
 Mrs. Edwin Sidney Williams, New York City.
 Hon. Francis E. Williamson, State representative, Urbana, Ill.
 Mrs. Mary T. Williams, Chicago.
 Mrs. Marion B. Wilkinson, Orangeburg, S. C.
 Rev. J. S. Woods, D. D., A. M. E. Church, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, physician, Chicago.
 Hon. George H. Wilson, State representative, Chicago.
 Hon. Charles L. Wood, State representative, Bluford, No. 2, Ill.
 Mr. J. G. Wray, attorney at law, Chicago.
 Mr. William F. Wright, Evanston, Ill.

Mr. DAILEY. Bishop Fallows met me on my departure from Englewood. As I told you, he has devoted his life to the elevation of mankind generally, and he has shown a great interest and wants to add to his life some great work in behalf of the colored people. I said he is a man nearly 80 years of age, sacrificing his time, his strength, and energies in behalf of these people. He became interested shortly after the Civil War in the elevation of the negro of this land. Col. Stevens, then major, was commandant at the military institute located at Charleston, S. C. He held the handguard of the gun that fired the first shot in the War of the Rebellion. The shot was fired at the *Star of the West*, which was taking supplies to Fort Sumter. Col. Stevens was afterwards elected county superintendent of schools in the county in South Carolina where Charleston is located, and his work was devoted and his duties called him to the work which was almost exclusively the work of education among the colored people. While his was the first voice that accompanied the first shot fired in the Civil War, after the war his voice was the first raised in behalf of the education of the Negro. He afterwards became a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. He was consecrated a bishop by Bishop Fallows, the chairman of this commission, and the inspiration that Bishop Fallows received in behalf of these people was the inspiration which he received from Col. Stevens, afterwards Bishop Stevens, in doing something to raise these people.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, I will not trespass upon your time and attention much further. I trust you will find it in conformity with your views to recommend to the Committee on Appropriations such a sum as you think is commensurate with the dignity of this exposition, with its character, and with the importance of its work. As I said before, what we desire more than anything else is to have the exposition go on, but we want it to be national in character, supported by the State of Illinois in honor of her greatest son, and I believe that these people, comprising one-tenth of the people of the United States, are entitled at least to the recommendation of this committee favoring this project and favoring it as a national institution.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you furnish this committee with a list of those States that have taken action and what their action has been?

Mr. DAILEY. There has been no action at present as to making appropriations. I intended to convey that impression.

Mr. MADDEN. I stated that fact.

Mr. DAILEY. I think you did, Mr. Madden.

The CHAIRMAN. It is just a matter of correspondence with the executives in regard to the cooperation of the States?

Mr. PAILEY. I think it is purely a matter with the States.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a matter of correspondence at this time.

Mr. DAILEY. Yes. It has not gotten beyond the correspondence stage, but the matter is of such a character as to warrant us in believing that these executives will lend their assistance in every way to make this exposition a success. I will leave Dr. Carey to speak upon this question of the appropriation. I can only say that I hope this appropriation for this exposition to be held by the colored people will be passed, and I wish to thank you gentlemen, in closing, for your kind attention.

Mr. MADDEN. I would now like to present Dr. A. J. Carey, a member of the commission, and the pastor of one of the largest churches in Chicago and one of the largest institutions of its kind in America, who will address the committee.

STATEMENT OF REV. A. J. CAREY, Ph. D., D. D.

Rev. CAREY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the idea of this national celebration was born about five years ago in Bethel Church, Chicago, the church of which I then had the honor of being the pastor, and there was held the first meeting in regard to this movement. We were favored with the presence of Gov. Dunne, then governor of the State, and the members of his staff, all of whom made the gathering an inspiration to us with the idea that was then forming in our minds. Subsequently we learned of the attempts being made by representatives of our race from the Southland looking toward the holding of an exposition there in Georgia or in Alabama. For a while we took no further steps, waiting to see with just what success they would meet. In fact, there were those of us in Chicago assisting them as best we could that they might succeed in carrying out their plans. They failed, however, as you all know, and we sought to find the reason why. We discovered, first of all, they lacked their State backing. They did not come before the committee. They did not come before Congress with the actual, substantial backing from the States from which they came. We sought to avoid that, and before doing anything further we sought to get not only the indorsement in a moral way, but in a financial way from the States. We, therefore, appealed to our State legislature and asked them to give their indorsement in the way of an appropriation. We asked them for \$50,000. They agreed to start us off with \$25,000 and see how well we succeeded with that, and if it indicated that we were going to make a success they were prepared to add to that appropriation. I think thus far the work accomplished by the commission appointed by the governor has been such as to commend itself to the State of Illinois and that there will be no hesitation in adding to that appropriation.

Now, as to the city of Chicago, the mayor himself has already become actively interested in this project. He has had the commission call at his office, has advised and counseled with them, and has had the city councils pass resolutions and to pledge their support in every possible way. The same thing has been done by the county

board of commissioners. It is true that the city council has made no appropriation nor has the board of county commissioners. That is due to the fact that they are not permitted under the law to make such an appropriation. It was suggested that the city councils of Chicago ought to make an appropriation of some \$500,000. I am quite sure the city of Chicago, not through its city councils, but through the liberal-minded men and women in that city, will make a considerable donation to this exposition. I believe the World's Fair in Chicago cost about \$27,000,000, and yet a small proportion of that came from appropriations from National or State Governments. A large amount was raised by individual subscription. Now, the mayor and members of the county board have pledged themselves to begin at once the work of securing individual appropriations and that the amount of money that the councils would appropriate, were it able to do so under the law, or the county board would appropriate if it were able to do so under the law, they will raise that amount through individual subscriptions. The city councils of Chicago would gladly make the appropriation if they could. The mayor has named several members of the city councils as a subcommittee to cooperate with this commission appointed by the governor. The county board has done the same thing, and they have expressed the opinion that under the law they are unable to make a specific appropriation, but they have pledged themselves to use their individual efforts, and some of the members of the city councils have already made their individual contributions, and members of the county board have pledged them to do the same thing. So, so far as Chicago is concerned, I am quite sure there will be nothing lacking on the part of the contributions from the city of Chicago.

Now, as to the question of location of Chicago, as to whether or not it will be satisfactory to the colored people of the South. I was born and reared in the South—in Georgia. My father and my grandfather were slaves in Georgia, and I lived there long enough to know something of the sentiment of the people there and came in sufficiently close touch with the people of Chicago to know that the people of Chicago, of Alabama, of South Carolina, of Florida, or in fact of the Southern States, would find no place more to their liking for the holding of this exposition than the city of Chicago. There are several reasons for that, among them being the conveniences of travel that that section affords, for the people of that section will come not only from the Southland, but from the East, and California and Montana and the other States of the West. They will come from every section of this great land of ours and they will come also from Liberia and Haiti and from the islands of the sea wherever the colored people are and wherever they are making any kind of progress. Not only is Chicago peculiarly adapted for this exposition on account of its railroad facilities and its hotel accommodations there owned by the people of the colored race, but they can entertain their visitors and friends there in their own homes. Then there will be a large number of people, both white and colored, in 1915 who are going to California and these people will naturally stop over in Chicago, and especially if there is an exposition being held there. The rates will be such that the people, both white and colored, will have the opportunity of attending an exposition in Chicago far better than they would one held

in the Southland just at this particular time. We are anxious to commemorate this fiftieth anniversary of negro freedom. The late ex-Gov. Northern, of Georgia, on one occasion said this:

While almost the entire male population of the South was absent from home in war, the women and children were left without protection except as it was furnished by the strong arm of the negroes who were slaves upon the plantations of the Southern States. It never occurred for a moment that there might be any uprising or any insurrection to destroy our loved ones. We knew their attachment and their loyalty.

Proceeding he said:

The South has made one great mistake, attributable I am sure, to poverty and the bitterness engendered by reconstruction, in failing to rear a monument to the slaves of 1860 to 1865, for their unceasing devotion to our homes and the gallant protection they gave the women and children of the South during the dark days of our bloody civil strife. If anything like it has occurred in the history of nations I have never read of it.

Now, the question has occurred to our minds when and where and how this monument that Gov. Northern speaks of might be erected. Certainly not of gravel or stone or brass or of bronze, for those would only be passing in their effects, but somehow we feel a great exposition in which the negroes will take part in demonstrating just what they really have accomplished during those 50 years of their freedom will mean more to the negro himself and to the Nation than any monument of brass or stone or bronze, and then, after all, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, whatever may be demonstrated as to what the negro has accomplished will be an exposition of what you have accomplished, for, after all, it is your civilization that has made it possible for the negro in America to accomplish what he has accomplished notwithstanding the obstacles against which he had to contend. It has been the outstretched hand of the white man, both in the North and in the South, that has helped us, and it has been your civilization back of our people that has made it possible for ten millions of negroes to accomplish more in this half century than any other emancipated people have ever accomplished before in the world, and this exposition will not only be a demonstration of what those negroes have done, but what the white men have done in accomplishing through this once enslaved and downtrodden race their restoration to citizenship, and we feel you can well afford to make this appropriation for their own sakes to demonstrate to all the world that in America it matters not what a man's origin may be or what race he may come from, but that it is possible for him to rise to the heights. It will be the practical demonstration of the possibilities of men here upon American soil regardless of race or color, and we are asking this appropriation, not only for ourselves, not only to demonstrate what we have done, but to give you an opportunity of demonstrating to the world the fact that after 50 years the white men, who were once our masters, have so risen that they are willing to make an appropriation of \$150,000 that these exslaves may show what progress they have made during these 50 years of their freedom amid American civilization and American institutions.

Only last week I attended a convention of colored Methodists in the city of St. Louis. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church is a branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with some 300,000 members. All the members of that church practically live in the Southland. Their general conference, which represented every State, was

in session at St. Louis. The general session representing the negroes of the South unanimously voted in favor of the exposition in Chicago. That, I think, is the answer to the question, perhaps the best answer to the question, as to whether the negroes of the South are in favor of holding this exposition in Chicago. That conference, composed exclusively of negroes of the South, voted unanimously in favor of holding this exposition at Chicago, and appointed a committee and made an appropriation to see to it that their committee does its work for the exposition which is to be held in Chicago.

Now, I am quite sure you know as well as I that \$35,000 for an appropriation in California would not do full justice either to the exposition itself, to you, or to us. If distance is in the way, if Chicago is out of the way, certainly California is too far out of the way; and, then, it might be a little embarrassing to both you and us to have there a sort of annex to your great fair. We would rather have a little fair all by ourselves than to have a small section of a great big fair off in California. I think you understand just what I mean by that, and to save both yourselves and ourselves embarrassment, instead of making an annexed appropriation to a California exposition, make a straight-out appropriation for this exposition to be held in Chicago. We have started out with the purpose of making it national, and we thought the best thing to do was to get our local people interested first. This we have done. Since then we have had the indorsement of several of the States, and the representatives of all the colored people in the Union are identified with this movement.

I do not think I have anything further to say, except to thank you gentlemen of the committee for your kind attention.

STATEMENT OF MR. DANIEL MURRAY.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, my connection with expositions since 1900 enables me to say there can be no question that if the opportunity is given the colored people they will make good. I do not know that I need add anything more than that. I was at the Paris Exposition, the Buffalo Exposition, the Charleston Exposition and the exposition at Knoxville and Jamestown, and on each occasion the part played by the colored people has justified the hope of those who were kind enough to aid them in their endeavors. I am sure if they are given an opportunity now they will justify the liberality and wisdom of the committee in making a favorable recommendation of the appropriation here asked for.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE W. COOK.

Mr. COOK. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have been South the last month and a half, and I have been surprised at the wonderful strides our people have been making in their moral and material uplift, and I can well see the good that this proposed exposition would do for our people. I was in Memphis, and I find the people there are growing independent as a people, independent as individuals, because the colored race are really accomplishing things, and if there can be assembled anywhere in this land the things that have been

wrought by the colored man, I believe as an educator of thirty years' experience it will result in a great uplift to the race. I think it would be a great opportunity for the colored people to have this exposition. You know the psychology of human nature is such that a man can not help but be convinced by what he sees, and every time I see what my people are doing, as I have seen in the last month, I become inspired with higher hopes for the possibility of our race.

When I found that Bishop Fallows was heading a movement that meant so much to us I immediately gave my consent to use my name if he could find any way to use it, and with the indorsement of Dr. Carey, whom I know so well, I think there should be no question as to the worthiness of a project with such men at the back of it.

Dr. CAREY. I neglected to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, that President Wilson has accepted the place of chief patron and in a strong letter to the commission pledges his hearty support in every possible way.

Mr. DAILEY. For the purposes of the record, I would like it to appear that this exhibit containing the list of names of the honorary vice presidents and presidents of the advisory councils are the names of all those who have indorsed this movement in writing. No name has been put on this list without the express approval of that person of the cause.

STATEMENT OF MR. HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, I am quite sure that Dr. Carey stated a fact when he said that if this proposition was left to the black man of the South, as to where to hold this exposition, Chicago would be the unanimous choice.

I was down at my home town of Atlanta just a few days ago attending a meeting of the Shriners. You can not have a large meeting of white people in America without a correspondingly large meeting of colored people, and we took occasion to take this matter up and ascertain what the sentiment was. We talked with the bishops and the leading ministers of our Methodist Church, who were in attendance at this meeting, and without one dissenting voice they were unanimous in their choice of Chicago. They would rather hold an exposition in Chicago than to hold it in Georgia, and we have made some little advance in the matter of expositions so far as the State of Georgia is concerned.

We people sort of look to Congress to do something definite in this matter of the commemoration of the freedom of the negro. There is a question of sentiment in it. It is a part of the birthright of this country, and a splendid one. It is not partisan in any respect, and we just want Congress to do something in an affirmative way that will officially recognize the fact of 50 years of freedom of the negroes and what they have accomplished. Nothing could be better in doing that than an appropriation of this kind.

So far as the San Francisco idea is concerned the plan would not be feasible, because in comparison to what all the people will exhibit there our exhibits could not possibly loom very large. If we had an appropriation for an exposition at Chicago we would feel it would be to the interest of all the people of the country, white and colored, and

show definitely the genuine pride of the black man and his struggle for advancement. An exposition at Chicago would be magnificently attended. The negroes from all over the country would rather go to Chicago than anywhere else, and, as Dr. Carey has said, the ability of the people to take care of all visitors there is ample. The negroes all over this country, as shown by the correspondence with Dr. Carey, and in other ways, are unanimous in their desire to have Chicago as the place for this exposition, and it would be much for us and bring much hope in the hearts of the aspiring youth of our race to see some definite exposition of our advancement and progress, as would appear in such an exposition. We can not go out to San Francisco because the exposition there will be an exposition of the accomplishments of the American people, both white and colored. This proposition for an exposition at Chicago is something unique and definite. I do not think Congress could do anything better than to make an appropriation for this purpose, and it will give us hope. It will make you feel that you have a real interest in our struggles and convince you that we are trying to be good citizens of the community, law-abiding, home-owning, and home-loving. I thank you, gentlemen, for your attention.

STATEMENT OF MRS. A. M. CURTIS.

Mrs. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I have been a representative of the United States Government at all the expositions since 1892. I would like to say that at each one of the expositions the disbursements of United States Government money for colored expositions has been by voucher. At the Jamestown Exposition we left in the United States Treasury a little over \$1,400. This money we asked of your committee at that time was the money that belonged to the colored soldiers and sailors, bounty money that was never claimed, and at the time of getting up this exposition I urged them to make an appeal to you to get the money of the sailors and soldiers, as we know there is still a surplus of over \$300,000 that was never claimed.

Now, I do not care to say anything about the California Exposition, as I am a native-born Californian, but I do wish to say that I am very anxious to see this colored exhibit promoted in Chicago, and I hope it may be a grand success, and that you will not object to making this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I have just been handed the following telegrams, which I will read into the record:

CHICAGO, ILL., May 26, 1914.

Hon. EDWIN S. UNDERHILL,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Earnestly hope that your committee may favorably report House bill 15733.

MEDILL MCCORMICK.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1914.

Hon. EDWIN S. UNDERHILL,
House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

I am wiring to urge favorable action on House bill 15733.

E. D. HULBERT.

CHICAGO, ILL, May 27, 1914.

Hon. EDWIN S. UNDERHILL,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

May I ask for the Madden bill your full support? Bill significant; the end in view worthy; will greatly benefit both races. As president of Biddle University, Charlotte, N. C., am in position to reflect Christian sentiment of southern Christians.

H. L. McCROREY, D. D.

CHICAGO, ILL, May 27, 1914.

Hon. EDWIN S. UNDERHILL,

Chairman Committee of Industrial Arts and Expositions,

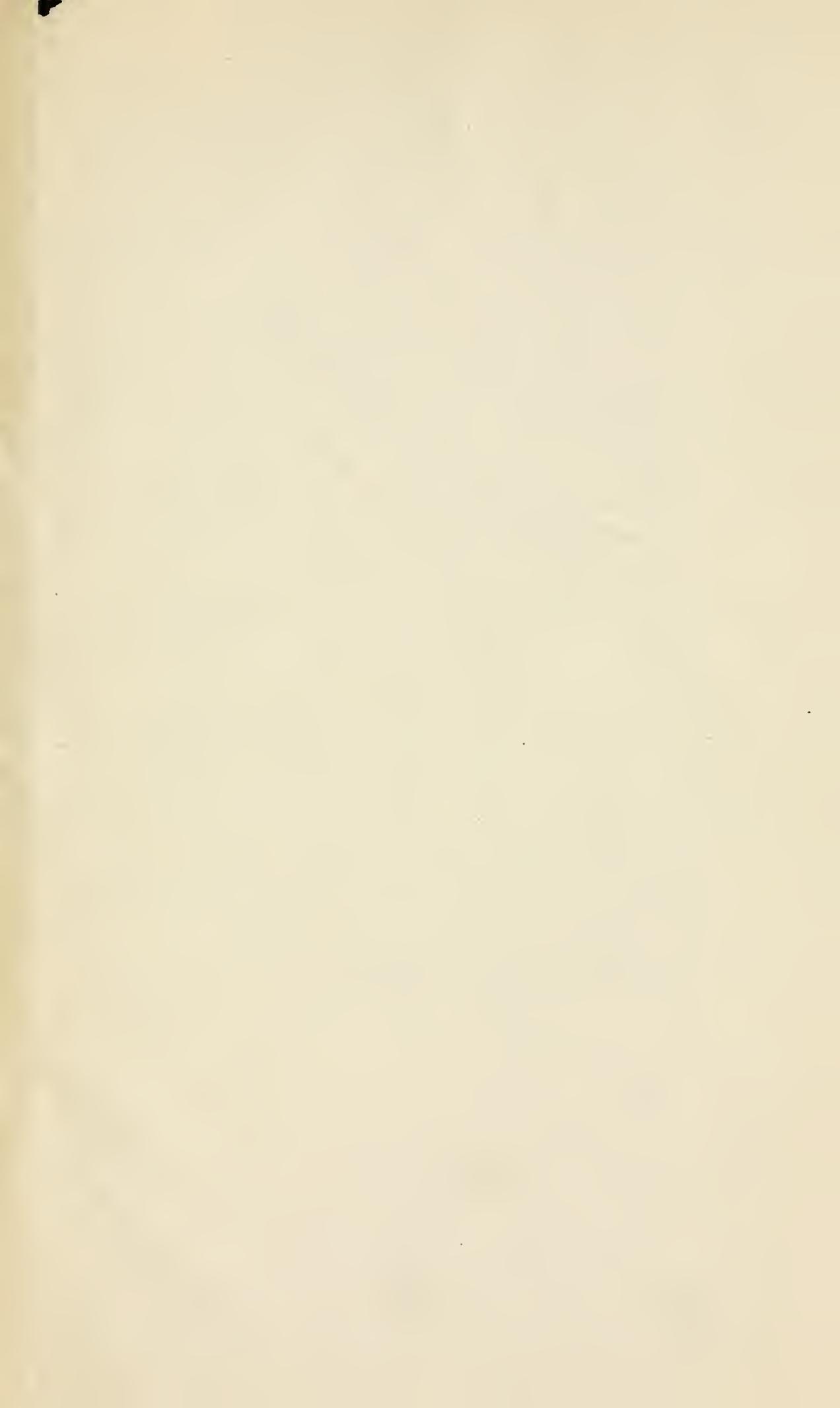
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

It is earnestly desired by the people of Illinois that House bill 15733 do pass. This exposition is national and will discover the advances made by the Negro since the war and will reflect with credit due this house for their support and encouragement of the negroes industrially, educationally, and religiously. This State may be first appropriation; the National Government should encourage this effort to cement permanent peace between the two races.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

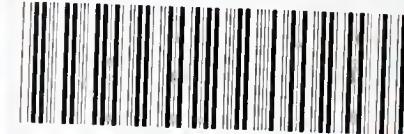
Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

Thereupon the committee adjourned.



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